

The Lacombe Guardian

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Steady Stream of Men to be Sent to Aid of Britain

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The following official statement has been given out by Sir Robert Borden:

"During the past week the government have continuously had under consideration the organization of the second contingent. The prime minister, the acting minister of militia, and a sub-committee of the privy council had a lengthy conference on Saturday with Col. Gwiltakian, chief of the general staff, and Col. Denison, adjutant-general, respecting the following questions:

"1. The defence of Canada against probable raid or attack by land or sea.

"2. The training organization, equipment and deployment of further contingents.

"There is no question about the officers and men available. Many thousands throughout Canada are eager for an opportunity to go to the front. The response to the call of duty throughout the country has been most inspiring.

"Two considerations have to be taken into account in connection with the despatching of further expeditionary forces:

"(a) The provision of rifles, guns, ammunition and other equipment, and

"(b) The inability of the British government to receive further contingents and give them the necessary final training, having regard to the enormous forces which is being organized and trained on the British Islands.

"All these and other matters were discussed at length and after the conference the following conclusions were announced by the British:

"The first concern of the Canadian government is the defence of our own territory, including our ports and harbours. For this purpose about eight thousand men are now under arms in Canada and are serving as garrison or outpost duty from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At important points on both coasts defences have been mounted. Other coast and harbor defences, the nature of which is not desirable to publish, have also been prepared.

"The expert military advisers of the government advise that this force could be very rapidly increased from the active militia at a few hours' notice, and they consider that every reasonable safeguard against successful attack has been provided.

"As to the organization and deployment of further contingents, the following conclusions have been reached:

"1. From the present time until the end of the war, as far as the war-office shall deem it advisable, Canada will keep contingents in training and under arms (in addition to the 8,000 heretofore mentioned) 30,000 men.

"2. As soon as arms, guns, etc., can be provided for a force of 10,000 men, that force will be despatched to Great Britain as the first instalment of a secondary force. Thereupon additional men will be enlisted so as to keep the number under training continuously at 30,000. This process will continue from time to time; that is to say, as soon as each force of 10,000 is armed, equipped and despatched, another force of 10,000 will be enlisted to take its place, and to bring the number in training up to 30,000.

"3. It is anticipated the first force of 10,000 men will be despatched in December and there after, at regular intervals similar forces will be continuously sent, followed as rapidly as they can be armed and equipped.

"4. Including the forces on garrison and outpost duty, we shall thus have under arms or in training about 40,000 men in Canada, and, until the end of war or until the war office advises that further expeditionary forces are not needed, a steady stream of reinforcements will go forward

from our shores to the seat of war.

"5. If the expected communication from the war office should make any modification necessary, that modification will be announced later.

"6. The government is advised by its military advisers that it will be possible to supply arms, etc., on a larger scale than that laid down in these reports.

"Pending advice from the war office as to the composition of the second contingent, which have not been received, 20,000 will be immediately enlisted and the organization and training of infantry units will be proceeded with throughout the Dominion from Halifax to Victoria.

"As soon as the expected instructions arrive from the war office, immediate arrangements will be made for enlisting such cavalry, artillery, engineers and administrative units as the war office may advise.

"The organization of these units and the forces contemplated by these proposals will be under the direction of officers commanding divisions and military districts, and will be carried out by them.

AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSSES NOW NEARLY MILLION AND HALF.

London, Oct. 16.—The Chronicle has received from a correspondent in Holland, who has lately been in Berlin, the following despatch:

"The authorities in Berlin estimate that the total losses in France and Belgium up to date amount to more than 700,000 men. This does not include their losses on their eastern frontier, which they estimate at more than 150,000."

"They also acknowledged that Austrian losses exceed 500,000. Official reports which have been published only concern a portion of Prussian losses in France. No official lists have been published regarding the losses of troops from Bavaria, Wurttemburg, Saxony or Hesse.

"From this evidence the Austro-German losses approximate 1,350,000. This figure covers killed, wounded and missing, and of course, includes all prisoners."

MUST FIGHT TO DEATH BEFORE FINAL PEACE CAN COME.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 16.—The daughter in the Empire will not continue for a long time to exist to establish ultimate peace, said Dr. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, in an interview today. Dr. Hall said peace at the present time would mean nothing more than an armistice and that trouble would soon start anew.

"A drawn battle with the balance of power just now," said Dr. Hall, "would not explode but strengthen the horrid legacy that huge standing armies are the best guarantees of peace. We might reason from the custom at Eton, Harrow and Rugby, where the boys fight until they know who can whip whom, and that is the best basis of order."

WILL RAISE A PATRIOTIC FUND

The Lacombe Patriotic Association is making arrangements to hold a patriotic rally on a date not yet announced. It is expected that Premier Sifton, R. B. Bennett and other well known public men will make addresses in the interest of the patriotic fund. It is very necessary that a fund be raised at the present time for the aid of dependent wives and children of those Canadians who are offering their lives in defence of the Empire and it is expected that such a meeting will arouse enthusiastic support.

Alberta Government Will Protect Borders

While the banks have been the subject of a great deal of criticism ever since the financial straits set in, they are not the only "kings of finance" who are fairly bringing themselves within range of public criticism. The banks always have the excuse for any hardship they place upon their customers that they are protecting the public depositors whose interests must always be protected at any and every cost. The action of the banks has been on the avowed principle of "safety first." The loan companies are not in the same position as the banks. They are, or are supposed to be, operating with their own money and only lend on absolute security. If, therefore, they use methods of extortion they cannot shelter themselves from public criticism by any plea of the protection of innocent third parties. The following letter from a loan company to a client throws a lurid light on the action taken by at least some of the loan companies and the letter of Premier Sifton to the company shows what the views of the government of Alberta are in regard to their responsibilities in the matter:

"Dear Sir:

"We have your letter of the 26th inst. regarding renewal of your loan. The Company would be willing to renew for a further term of three or five years at the advanced rate of 9 per cent., as on account of the present financial conditions they can easily loan out all their money at this or a higher rate of interest.

"They also acknowledged that Austrian losses exceed 500,000. Official reports which have been published only concern a portion of Prussian losses in France. No official lists have been published regarding the losses of troops from Bavaria, Wurttemburg, Saxony or Hesse.

"From this evidence the Austro-German losses approximate 1,350,000. This figure covers killed, wounded and missing, and of course, includes all prisoners."

Edmonton, October 14, 1914.

"A letter of yours, of which copy is hereto attached, has accidentally been placed in my hands.

"Will you kindly draw the attention of those in authority in connection with your Loan Company to the fact that careful examination will be made of transactions similar to the one outlined in your letter, and if it is found that any Loan Company doing business in the Province of Alberta makes use of the present war conditions for the purpose of renewing loans for long terms at advanced rates of interest, it will be found to prevent those particular Loan Companies from doing any further business in the Province of Alberta.

"Yours very truly,

"ARTHUR L. SITFON."

BELGIAN ARMY INTACT; READY TO FIGHT ON

Washington, Oct. 16.—The proclamation posted in Ostend and announcing the withdrawal of the Belgian government to France, so far as been received by cable at the Belgian legation.

The text follows:

"Citizens: For about two and a half months the Belgian soldiers have been defending foot by foot, at the price of heroic efforts, the fate of their country. The enemy certainly expected to annihilate our army in Antwerp, but a retreat in which order and dignity have been irreproachable has successfully foiled this hope and has assured us the conservation of military forces which will continue to fight without respite for this most just and noble cause. At this moment these forces are operating in the direction of our southern frontier, where they are supported by the

allies. Thanks to their valorous co-operation, the victory of justice is certain. Notwithstanding the sacrifices already endured by the Belgian nation with a courage which is indeed heroic, a new trial is decided by the present circumstances.

"In order not to serve the plans of the invaders, it is important that the Belgian government should temporarily establish its seat, in a place from which it may, in contact with our army on one side and with France and England on the other, continue to exercise and to assure the continuance of the national sovereignty. For this reason, the government is leaving Ostend with a grateful remembrance of the welcome which this city has given it.

"The government will be temporarily established at Havre, where the noble friendship of the French republic has offered our government, with the fullness of its sovereign rights, the entire exercise of its authority and of its functions.

"Citizens: This momentary deal which our patriotism must accept, will have, we are sure, its prompt revenge. The Belgian administration will continue to operate in full measure as far as the local circumstances permit. The King and the government depend upon your good judgment, your patriotism. On your part, you may count upon our entire self-devotion, upon the gallantry of our enemy, and upon the support of the allies to hasten the hour of mutual deliverance.

"Our beloved country, so evidently betrayed and so obviously treated by one of the powers who had solemnly promised to guarantee her neutrality, has excited a growing admiration in the whole world. Thanks to the union, the courage and the savacity of all her children, she will remain worthy of this admiration, which sustains her to-day. To-morrow she will come from her trials greater and more beautiful, having suffered for justice and for the honor of civilization."

"Long live free and independent Belgium!"

"(Signatures of all the ministers.)"

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IS NOW ESTABLISHED IN TOWN OF HAVRE

Havre, Oct. 16.—All the members of the Belgian cabinet have arrived here with the exception of Premier Charles De Broqueville, who remained with King Albert for a consultation after the other ministers had left Ostend. The premier, who is also minister of war, was expected later in the day. The French legation, camped with the others and continuing its headquarters, has been placed at the disposition of the Belgian officials, who number 255. The official party was escorted by 125 gendarmes. Celestine Hennion, former prefect of police of Paris, who has been ill, upon his request, that he again be permitted to enter the service, has been appointed to the duties of looking after the security of the Belgian government here.

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allies, which has greatly aided the German war office.

Hence the statement issued by the Petrograd war office warns people that practically nothing will be accomplished until the decisive turn of the conflict. The general staff admits that the enemy's forces total nearly one million men, composed of the Austrian army reorganized after its defeat in Galicia, and 12 German army corps. It is estimated that Russia has concentrated a still more impressive force, probably 22 Russian army corps, totalling about \$1,150,000 men.

PORUGAL ABOUT TO STEP IN TOO.

White Portugal has not yet declared war against Germany, a partial mobilization has been given order for Europe's youngest republic in preparing for all eventualities, and she may soon be expected to have her army in the field on the side of the allies. This determination on the part of Lisbon is not unexpected by those who have followed the career of this brave little country, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest ally of England, this first alliance being formed in 1887, when King John I. of Portugal married the granddaughter of King Edward III. of England.

Significant reports come from the banks of the Tagus to the effect that the German minister to Portugal and other Germans resident in Lisbon will quit the Republic's capital immediately. Able to place over 140,000 men in the field, Portugal is too strong to be of little assistance to the allies, most of all to Great Britain, in South Africa, where the Portuguese colonies adjoin those of Germany.

BLACKFAIRDS ITEMS

The Blackfords creamery changed hands on Saturday last at the auctioneer's hammer, when Mr. Douglas Gregson was declared the highest bidder and purchaser. Should the new proprietor decide on reopening the building as a butter and cheese factory, he will have the hearty approval of all the people in the community.

On Sunday, Nov. 1st, anniversary services will be held in the Presbyterian church. The special preacher for the occasion will be the Rev. D. K. Grant, M.A., Olds. The ladies of the congregation have undertaken to do some decorations, and Mr. Grant is recognized as one of the ablest preachers in Western Canada, there are certain to be large audiences at both morning and evening service. Liberal offerings are requested on behalf of the church fund.

The committee of the Patriotic Fund met on Tuesday and appointed collectors for the Blackfords district. We urge all who can to contribute something each month to this most deserving fund. A little help from everybody will help swell the grand total. There are some people who treat it matter-of-fact.

"We are so far away from the war the awful poverty of our suffering does not seem to strike home to them. Just put yourself in the place of the poor people in Belgium who have lost everything. Surely they are worthy of our charity and kindly consideration. Now boys, dip down. We want your practical sympathy. Drop the cynical smile and treat the matter with a serious spirit. Be loyal to the country that supplies you with a living and let us all help, to the best of our ability, to support the authorities in this the crisis of our empire's history. The following gentlemen will gladly receive your subscription," whatever you can afford to give—W. Wagstaff, postmaster; Roy H. Trout, J. Gregson, George Lawrence, John McKay, or the secretary, Mr. Addinall.

Summary of Late War News

The great battle between the allied forces and the enemy goes on with unabated fury, but so far as can be judged from the contradictory dispatches coming through neither side is gaining any material advantage. English news dispatches make swooping clouds of annihilating successes. German advices assert continued progress and Russian telegrams report great victories, but well defined evidence to support these various contentions is lacking and the real facts appear to be that in neither the eastern nor western arenas of the war has the tide yet turned decisively.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TO TAKE BELGIANS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 15.—A meeting of the executive of the Eastern Townships Immigration Society was held for the purpose of discussing means for providing in the eastern townships for a certain number of Belgians.

It was felt that a thousand people or more of the agricultural class could find homes during the war or permanently in the eastern townships and it was thought that many farmers, particularly in the rural parts, would be glad to receive one or more Belgians and provide them a home for the winter, receiving in return a small service which they would be able to get. The details of this scheme would have to be carefully worked out, but it was felt that it was practical.

The executive of the society will seek an interview in a few days with the Quebec government to discuss the matter further.

Local News Items

On Friday last H. Cramer, of Clive, was struck by a car driven by George Storey, and providentially escaped without serious injury. The accident happened in front of the Day Block, Barnett Ave., and the injured man was immediately taken into Dr. Hynes' office, where an examination showed that beyond a few serious bruises he was not badly injured and no complications are anticipated. It appears that Mr. Cramer was starting to cross the street and stopped to let a load of hay pass, and the same load obscured him from Mr. Storey, who was coming up behind. Fortunately the car was not moving rapidly. That in seven years this is the first accident in Lacombe speaks well either for the automobile owners or the watchfulness of our citizens.

During the last month or two, Mr. J. B. McBride, secretary of the Lacombe & Blindman Valley Electric Railway Company, has had several interviews with Premier Sifton, and the premier has expressed himself well satisfied with the construction work on the line. All the debts of the company have been paid and everything is in order and the first building, the road next spring. The passenger car has arrived from England and the steel has been rolled by the Algoma Company and shipped across the Great Lakes to Fort William, where it also will be stored till construction commences again. The progress of the company has been slow and steady, and compares favorably with other companies. The line could have been completed this fall, but owing to the tightness of money it would have been at too costly a rate to allow the proposition to be a business success. Mr. McBride left yesterday to meet with the directors in Winnipeg.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

ALBERTA CATTLE SELL WELL IN TORONTO

From the Toronto press there comes the information that on October 6th there were sold at the Union Stock Yards of Toronto, by H. P. Kennedy & Co., commission salesmen, to the Toronto Fowler Canadian Company, a car load of Alberta cattle for \$8.50 per cwt. In commenting upon some of the press state that they were a fine sample of the kind of cattle that Alberta is capable of producing, and were said to be as fine a load as have been seen on the market during the present year. While the price was not the highest for the season it was the top price paid on that day.

The same report states that the firm of H. P. Kennedy & Co. sold Alberta butcher cattle as high as \$12, and light stockers from Alberta at \$10. With feed as plentiful as it is now throughout the central portion of this province stocker cattle should not be going eastward.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN FROM CANADA

Col. Mason, a prominent military and business man of Toronto, has published a very forceful letter insisting upon the organizing in Canada a force of 100,000 men for the conflict. He relies convincingly to the need of such a force. He tells his readers the real meaning of war.

The people of Canada are ready to respond to the call as soon as it is given. They realize that Canada will not do its duty to the empire until at least 100,000 men and probably more than that are sent to the front. They are prepared to answer the summons to duty as soon as it comes. It has not come yet. The Western Globe some weeks ago, referring to Winston Churchill's speech, pointed out that if Canada kept pace with Britain, it would have to place 150,000 men in the field in the next six months.

Colonel Mason makes a strong argument when he points out that the voluntary system is on trial. Here is what he says:

"Here, as in Britain, the voluntary system of defence is on its trial. If it fails, compulsory military service becomes necessary for public protection. Our Canadian and Imperial interests are too great, our whole British fabric too vast, to depend upon a patriotism for defence which fails in the supreme hour. Such has not proved the case in England as yet, and if the hundred thousand volunteers reported in Canada by the militia department some time ago as available are rapidly prepared and sent to the front, it will not be the case here."

"May I once more respectfully urge that active enlistment, continuous training, renewed mobilization, be put into operation with a definite view to placing this Canadian army upon fields where Canadian liberty is just as truly being fought for as British liberty was in the great battles of the past upon land and sea?"

GERMAN FAILURE

Regrettably in some respects as is the fall of the great city of Scheidt, undue importance must not be attached to the occupation of Antwerp by the enemy. A glance at the telegrams of the week-end will show that a vast amount of shipping was blown up—the object, of course, being a double one, viz.: (1) to deprive

the enemy of the means of marine transport, and (2) to block up the Scheidt by means of the wrecks. By the time the enemy approaches the Belgian coast, he will find the coast denuded of all craft capable of serving a serious hostile purpose. Such craft will either have been taken across the North Sea to the friendly havens of England or will have been scuttled or blown up. If he finds anything in harbor larger than a dinghy, it will be evidence of a criminal—or, rather, insane—oversight on the part of the Belgians.

The bands of the enemy played martial music as their worn-out legions entered the gates of Antwerp. But a fanfare of drama—such as the fall of Troy—it does not deserve the name of the war—did not herald the calamitous results that have accrued to Germany as a consequence of her present barbarian irredent upon civilization. The colonial empire she has built up with such painstaking care is gone. The mercantile marine built up with similar laborious pains to serve those colonies has vanished from the ocean. The navy built up with such pains since the Kaiser, in 1895, uttered the historic words: "Our future is on the water," lies at anchor, "rottled up" in harbor, with the navy of the Old Land lying outside ready for action. Britain commands the empire of the sea, and many a decade must yet pass by before she relinquishes her supremacy of captures.

Failure has characterized the whole German military scheme. The plan as we now know it was to crush France by a lightning coup, then to hurry eastward to strike at Russia, and then having disposed of the quarry on west and east—to cross the sea and strike a deadly blow at Britain. The whole scheme has been marked by catastrophic failure. There has been no Sedan—no Metz—Paris is untouched, and the German empire is fighting for its life leagues and leagues from the Porte St. Denis while from the east the Russian tide flows in, flooding the east of Germany with victory and humiliation.

The fury of the German attack on Antwerp was primarily due to a hideous consciousness of the swift failure of the military system as the breath of life to the German empire. It drew its first breath in the blood-stinking fumes of 1910, and with the vanishment of its military prestige it will totter and collapse.

PROPOSES AN ARMY TO GROW GRAIN

The correspondent of a Montreal newspaper suggests that the Canadian government should call for ten, twenty, a hundred, or two hundred thousand volunteers to swear to serve their country in the wheat fields of the Northwest; the government to quarter them as seems most advisable in different centres, to train them, during the coming winter months in grain growing, etc., and in the spring to place this army of men on government lands with experienced farmers in charge over every section of so many farms: who would be at the call of the men when required.

This proposition is systematizing the "back to the land" campaign in earnest, and the belief of the writer that wonderful results would be accomplished is deserving of consideration. Some of the probable results of such a movement he thus enumerates:

It would solve to a large extent the question of unemployment. The "back to the land" movement would be powerfully aided, and as far as Canada was concerned, accomplished. Every man so placed would have the element of lowering the cost of living.

The Dominion would re-assert its material leadership and the designation "farmer" would come into just recognition at last as the proudest calling to which a man can engage.

All these are good arguments and are commended to the consideration of the government in the intervals of dispatching armed contingents to the fighting front of war.

The undertaking is an enormous one, not to be brought about without much work and planning. It would at once involve the temporary expenditure of many millions of dollars. The lands dealt with, however, would be greatly increased in value and more readily taken up for per-

manent settlement after the war when the tide of immigration once more sets in this direction. Then the sale of crops, cattle and horses and other live stock would go far toward paying the total cost if it did not actually leave a profit on even one year's transaction.

Whether the war be long or short, there must be a great shortage in the world's supply of provisions and other farm products. Millions of men are consumers who were producers. Standing crops are destroyed or cannot be harvested in what were great producing centres. No country is in a better position than Canada to make an enormous increase in her production. It may seem like a dream to make a national effort to double our output of wheat, oats, eggs, butter, meat, horses, cattle and bacon, to make of Canada for the time being one vast imperial farm, but it is not at all certain that it cannot be realized. There is danger of want and unemployment. Could not the situation be dealt with nationally?

COL. STEELE SAYS CANADA'S MILITARY SYSTEM IS A FARCE

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—An address on Canada's present military system was given last night by Col. S. H. Steele, D.O.C., at a meeting in the Convocation Hall of Manitoba College, to encourage the organization of the projected university regiment.

Colonel Steele said Canada had never been properly prepared to meet any foe since 1812, when every man knew how to handle a rifle. Now the need was upon them urgently, the first thing they had to do was to appoint officers. The principle of selecting officers, the colonel did not consider satisfactory, generally, but in the case of university corps, the type of men composing it would be safe-guarded against unwise selection. He declared he wanted to emphasize the importance of discipline.

Discussing the various military systems of the different countries, Col. Steele declared that the British volunteer system had not been a success. If England had had a million trained men ready to rush to the continent the present plight of Belgium would never have happened, and Germany would have been prevented from the lightning march toward Paris. As to the necessity of training, the soldier needed six months' thorough training before he could take the field in modern warfare. The Canadian first contingent, while the men were of the neatest type as regards physique and intelligence and could be made into good soldiers quicker than most men, was not, in his opinion, anything like ready to take the field against the trained armies of Germany. Col. Steele thought that while the British army was not as large as the equal of any army in the world in general efficiency.

Turning to the Canadian position, Colonel Steele said that Canada had a voluntary military system that was a farce. Nearly every regiment had to take fifty per cent. of new recruits each year, which was unfortunate in the highest degree. The Canadian, in time of peace, seemed to prefer baseball to rifle practice. The Canadian was always ready to go to war when the call came, but the trouble was that he had not been trained in time of peace and consequently his willingness could not be put to service at the moment it was needed."

A TEUTONIC BOYCOTT

The Paris Figaro comments on the "Teutonic Boycott" by the Germans, of President Poincaré's country home, at Sampanville, in the Meuse department. It concludes that there is certainly something rotten, some profound derangement, in the brains of those capable of such an act, which is in the form of the monstrous perversion of dementia which is named "Sadism." Forty years of insolent triumph, a kind of saturation in the most vulgar satisfactions, have unhinged the intellect of Germany. The whole race is affected with Sadism to a degree never before known to which a man can engage.

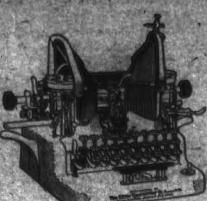
The Paris paper recommends

that the Germans be completely ostracized by civilization. It says that German minds are governing, that they should not be employed, that there should be no instruction in German at the schools and universities; that there should be no more performances of German music or plays at the opera and the theatres, and that the newspapers and magazines should decline all contributions offered them by Germans. Nor can it be gainsaid that when we consider the present temper of Europe it is quite possible that The Figaro's suggestion that Germans should thus be "sent to Coventry" may yet be carried into effect.

Whether the war be long or short, there must be a great shortage in the world's supply of provisions and other farm products. Millions of men are consumers who were producers. Standing crops are destroyed or cannot be harvested in what were great producing centres. No country is in a better position than Canada to make an enormous increase in her production. It may seem like a dream to make a national effort to double our output of wheat, oats, eggs, butter, meat, horses, cattle and bacon, to make of Canada for the time being one vast imperial farm, but it is not at all certain that it cannot be realized. There is danger of want and unemployment. Could not the situation be dealt with nationally?



The OLIVER Typewriter



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CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA LIKE NEW PAGE OF HISTORY.

London, Oct. 14.—The official information bureau today issued the first report of Bernard Parson, professor of Russian history and literature at the University of Liverpool, who was appointed by the British government to accompany the Russian armies in the field. The report follows:

"We reached Russian headquarters as the bugle sounded for evening prayer. The atmosphere here is one of complete simplicity and homeliness. Our small party includes several distinguished journalists from the more important Russian newspapers, as well as several eminent French, American and Japanese press representatives.

"We found the grand ducal train on a side line. It was spacious and comfortable, but the appointments were simple. We were received by the chief of the general, one of the most distinguished generals of the Russian army. He spoke very simply of military conditions, of the common task, and of belief in the full co-operation between the public and the press.

"The grand duke then entered. His light step, bright eye and imposing stature were well shown up by his easy cavalry uniform. Speaking to the newspaper men, the grand duke said he regretted he would not be able to show them all he would like. 'Absolute silence' regarding military secrets dealing with the plan of campaign was an essential to success. The grand duke then told his hearers that they would be sent to Lemberg.

"We were then invited to join the general staff for dinner in their restaurant car. There were no formalities. A notice forbids smoking in the restaurant car, a fine of three pence. There were hardly any decorations worn by members of the party. There was no alcohol on the table, in accordance with the temperance edict of the grand duke and the chief of the general staff.

"The facilities given us are all that can be granted at the present state of operations. Today, Oct. 12, I visited several wounded prisoners from the Austrian front.

"These prisoners evidently felt nothing antagonistic. They struck me as simple men who had fulfilled their duty without either grudge or any distinctive national feeling.

"I spoke with several Russians who had been badly wounded in the first days of fighting, especially at Krasnaya Gora. All accounts agree that the Austrian soldiers put up resistance to the Russian bayonet charges. This was particularly noticeable in the later fighting. As one sturdy fellow put it:

"'No, they don't charge us, we charge them and they clear out.'

"I was most of all impressed by a frail lad of 20 years who looked a mere boy. He was not wounded and had been sent back simply because he was worn out by campaigning. He said to me:

"'They are firing on my brother and not me. That is not right; I ought to be where they all are.'

"One feels as if a great wave was rolling forward, driving these men on in united spirit. Most of these wounded men had been receiving attention for several weeks in hospitals in the rear of the advancing army. There was one instance of a heroic sister of mercy carrying a wounded officer from the firing line. Most of the hospitals I visited had numerous staffs.

"In the second hospital, designed only for serious cases and admirably equipped with drugs, Roentgen apparatus and operating rooms, the sister of Emperor Nicholas, Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, who for two years went through the full preparation, is working at a sister of mercy, under all ordinary discipline and all conditions of travel and work. Starting at the outbreak of the war, she was in time for the tremendous pressure of the great Austrian battles, when a hospital had to provide for 300 patients instead of the expected 200.

"All the arrangements in these hospitals, based on military experience, were carried out under the most difficult conditions and bore the impression of unmissionary devotion.

"Here, for instance, all the medical cases were made for frequent transport. The table is

also of the travelling character and so on.

"The country aspect also was notable in an army bread factory which I visited. The rye bread is dried to a portable biscuit. It allows the soldiers to carry a much larger supply than if it were ordinary bread, as the difference between them in weight and space is great.

"The Emperor's visit to Vilna was a great surprise. He rode through the town unescorted. The streets were crowded and the reception given to His Majesty was most cordial. The upper classes in Vilna are composed mostly of Poles. There are several splendid Catholic churches and on the road to the station are gates with some revered Catholic images before which all passersby remove their hats.

"At the beginning of the war,

the nearness of the enemy was felt with much anxiety, but now there is an atmosphere of work and assurance. The Grand Hotel and several public buildings are converted into hospitals where the Polish language largely is used.

"The Emperor visited all the chief hospitals and spoke to many of the wounded, distributing medals in such numbers that his supply ran short. His Majesty received a Jewish delegation and spoke with thanks of the sympathetic attitude of the Jews at this hour so solemn for Russia.

"The general feeling may be described as like a new page of history. Among the Poles, educated and uneducated, enthusiasm is general. This is all the more striking because in no circumstances could Vilna show all the aspects of war conditions but the country around the town is being actively cultivated."

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS HUMBLE.

Nish, Servia, Oct. 15.—In every street, avenue and alley in Nish one can see groups of soldiers dressed in grey-blue Austro-Hungarian uniforms. They are war prisoners, and are escorted to the public works by Servian soldiers. This procession often is accompanied by a squad of the defense force, little Servian boys ten and twelve years old, armed with rifles, who march behind and fully alive to their importance and merit, which they endeavor to impress upon the public mind by singing patriotic songs. Most of the prisoners are of the Slav element of the Austro-Hungarian army. There are very few Germans among them. Many prisoners have expressed the desire, many have even sent official application to the authorities to enter the fighting ranks of the Servian army in order to "deal out just reckoning for the hardships we endured from German culture." A wounded Croatian officer, who succumbed, exclaimed before he died: "Long live the great Servian king!"

CHINESE INDIGNANT AT THE JAPANESE.

Pekin, Oct. 10.—The government has been informed that a party of 30 Japanese occupied the stations of the Shantung railway at the time of the western railway, Wednesday. The foreign office, immediately upon receipt of this intelligence, delivered another protest to the Japanese legation demanding the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and asking for a reply. However, despite the ultimatum-like character of the Chinese note, it is admitted that China does not intend to fight, at least, at the solicitation of the government, which feared that otherwise the situation with Japan would be further complicated. The Germans have not fulfilled their threat to dynamite the bridges, they had announced that this would be done unless China compelled the Japanese to withdraw from the railway. Meantime the Japanese are preparing to re-open traffic on the road.

The feeling here against the Japanese is becoming intense. The press, especially, has exposed their alleged misbehavior with characteristic exaggeration. For example, a petition from the citizens of Wei-Hsien says: "The Japanese arrived here three days

ago, since when the misery sustained by the people is beyond description. The actual number here has not yet been ascertained, but the streets and the lanes are crowded with these dwarfs.

TRIVIAL QUARREL RESULTS IN DEATH.

St. Catharines, Oct. 10.—Theodore Burgoyne, 19 years old, clerk in the St. Catharines branch of the Bank of Toronto, and a private in the 19th regiment, was shot dead by Frank Hartley, a member of the same regiment, outside the hotel at Lock Nine, the Welland Canal, where both men were on guard duty.

The shooting occurred after a trivial alteration, in the course of which Hartley suddenly raised his rifle and discharged it within a few feet of Burgoyne's face. The bullet entered the victim's eye, and he expired in a few minutes. Four other members of the guard who witnessed the murder despatched Hartley and handed him roughly before he was finally placed under arrest. Hartley was brought to this city and lodged in the police station charged with murder.

Little is known of Hartley. He is known to be English by birth and to have spent some years in New York State. He joined the regiment a few weeks ago.

THE GERMAN CAUSE IS UNKNOWN, DECLARES U. S. MEMBER.

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's neutrality proclamation was torn to shreds in the house, which represented Gardner, of Massachusetts, stayed the Germans, and expressed the opinion that God would visit judgment upon them.

"It is true that, with respect to the present European war my views are those of a neutral," said Mr. Gardner. "I am much convinced that the German cause is unholy, and, moreover, a menace to the principles of democracy. Furthermore, I believe the God of battles will visit judgment upon the Germans.

"But no matter which side wins, we must remember that since the beginning of time victorious nations have proved head strong and high-handed. We must begin at once to reorganize our military strength if we expect to be able to resist high-handedness when the day of necessity comes."

He stated his opinion that the United States is totally unprepared for any kind of war, and that the effect of the vast sum of money spent by Carnegie to his peace propaganda has been to distract their national security from a military point of view is underlined.

Representative Gardner also introduced a resolution providing for a commission to investigate the preparedness of the United States for war, either offensive or defensive.

"I simply cannot understand," said Mr. Gardner, "how any intelligent student of history can fail to see that we are impotent to defend ourselves, and to enforce the Monroe doctrine by moral suasion and financial might alone. The time has not yet come when the United States can afford to allow the martial spirit of her sons to be destroyed, and all the Carnegie millions in the world will not suffice those of us who believe that bullets cannot be stopped by bombs, nor powder vanquished with platoons."

SOUTH AFRICANS ARE RELYING TO CAUSE OF BRITAIN.

Capetown, via London, Oct. 15.—As a result of Colonel Martini's rebellion in the northwest of the Cape provinces, General Louis Botha, premier of the union of South Africa and commander of the troops of the union, is taking the field against the Boers.

The feeling here against the Japanese is becoming intense. The press, especially, has exposed their alleged misbehavior with characteristic exaggeration. For example, a petition from the citizens of Wei-Hsien says: "The Japanese arrived here three days

ago, since when the misery sustained by the people is beyond description. The actual number here has not yet been ascertained, but the streets and the lanes are crowded with these dwarfs.

and burghers who served under General Botha in the South African war are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political feelings, to fight alongside the English in defense of the empire for which twelve years ago they were in arms. This fact has had a marked effect on wavering, who are now flocking to General Botha's standard.

The other rebels within the union, having openly declared themselves, the government considers itself not obliged to deal gently with them, but out of consideration for certain Dutch people, even though they are not strong supporters of the government, has the line drawn at rebellion.

The government also is adopting stern measures by arresting prominent men who are suspected of sowing sedition, charging them with high treason. General Hertzog, who has been one of General Botha's most bitter opponents, has placed his services at the disposal of the premier.

DISTRICT COURT Sittings 1915

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1915:

Innisfail—

Commencing:

Tuesday, February 23rd

Tuesday, May 25th

Wednesday, August 31st

Tuesday, November 2nd

Lacombe—

Wednesday, February 24th

Wednesday, May 26th

Wednesday, September 1st

Wednesday, November 3rd

Pine Lake—

Tuesday, March 2nd

Tuesday, June 1st

Tuesday, October 5th

Red Deer—

Tuesday, February 16th

Tuesday, April 20th

Tuesday, June 15th

Tuesday, October 19th

Tuesday, December 16th

Red Deer—

Thursday, March 4th

Thursday, June 3rd

Thursday, October 7th

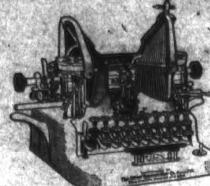
Tuesday, November 30th

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta,

this first day of October, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,

Deputy Attorney General



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Is Superior to all others

5. **Stability and Compactness.**— Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal dustguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

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Limit five months, stop over and extension privileges.

Pull information re rail and steamship tickets from Ticket Agent,

or write R. DAWSON,

Dist. Passgr. Agt., Calgary

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CANADA AND THE TRADE WITH CHINA AND JAPAN

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE ISSUES A TRADE AND VALUABLE REPORT.

Basis With a Subject of Growing Interest to All Canadians, and Shows the Possibilities of Trade Development Between Western Provinces and the Orient.

Special member of the *Weekly Report* of the department of trade and commerce to being issued covering an interesting and valuable report on the subject of Canadian trade with China and Japan and prefaced by an introduction by Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P., minister of trade and commerce, the article on the sound and vigorous English which characterizes the work of that gentleman, "deals with a subject which should be on the desk of every merchant and producer in Canada and should reach the hands of all who follow the news of the world. It is the basis of the coming trade of China and Japan and of the future and perhaps decisive importance of these countries in the western portion of Canada. Sir George says:

"Upwards of 500,000,000 people inhabit China and Japan in a stretch of land and continent facing our western front. Between lies a facile ocean now beginning to quiver, because of the rise of a new and mercantile, mercantile fleet."

The report is written by Mr. R. Grizz, commissioner of commerce, and preceded by a letter of transmission giving an outline of the conclusions reached in the course of the investigation.

It is a long and interesting article.

It is a study of the opportunities and

the difficulties of the trade and

the field which lies so advantageous

opposite our western gateways and

which the Panama canal has brought

into the picture.

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THE TREASURE OF LAHUN

Antiquities Discovered in a Pyramid Are of Great Interest

Professor Flinders Petrie and his

assistants, who all belong to the Briti-

sh School of Archaeology in Egypt,

have made a remarkable find in

the desert of the Fayoum, about 50 miles

from Cairo. The find is a tomb

of an ancient prince, built in a

pyramid about 3,400 B.C. as a tomb

for his family. Some time later Sab-

athor-Atu was buried with all her

treasures in a tomb which

has been raised many times

during the last fifty centuries until

the English archaeologist, following a

desert of 100 miles, found it.

The pyramid is built of

large blocks of stone, and

the sides are birds holding up

sets of gold, and there are

several sets of alabaster boxes.

These are of great interest

and have been

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the best in the world.

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We are offering all our Ladies' fall and winter Coats at special low price in all the new and up to date styles. Note the prices:

Regular \$18.00 on sale	\$13.00
Regular 16.50 on sale	12.50
Regular 22.00 on sale	18.00
Regular 20.00 on sale	14.75
Regular 15.00 on sale	11.50
Regular 25.00 on sale	19.75

Boys' and Girls' Toques

In navy, cardinal, white and fancy patterns at special prices. Regular up to 45c for..... 25c

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Just received, a shipment of Ladies' Fancy Collars in cream, white Ecrue shades, at special prices from 25c up to \$1.50.

Men's Furnishings and Clothing

Special prices on Men's Ready Made Clothing for 15 days.

We handle 20th Century Made to Order Clothing, also Green Swifts Ltd. Made to Order Clothing and Overcoats, from \$15.00 up, made to your measure.



GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Do not forget our Grocery Department. Our prices are the lowest. See our specials in canned goods. 2 cans Tomatoes for 25c. Canned Corn per tin 10c. Canned Peas per tin 10c. Wax Beans per tin 10c. 2 cans Pumpkin 2

CANADIAN STOCK FOOD

We have a full line of Canadian Stock Food for cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and chickens.

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BLUE RIBBON TEA

Try a pound of our famous Blue Ribbon Tea, per pound . . . 40c

Are Your Eyes Failing?

Do you have trouble when you sit down to read the newspaper by lamplight?

If this time has arrived, properly fitted glasses will restore your sight.

Eye-strain is the cause of more headaches and dizziness than any other one thing.

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Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Royal Bank Building

Barnett Ave., Lacombe

supplied need; also a few blankets, sheets, pillow slips and towels would help to make things comfortable. We must not neglect the duty that lies nearest to us—Mrs. W. Burris.

Sam Creighton, formerly of this place but now of Rocky Mountain House, is in the hospital suffering from a broken leg as a result of a rig upsetting on a siding hill.

A large and appreciative audience was present on Monday night at the Methodist Church to hear Dr. Sharpe give a lecture on France. The lecture was encyclopedic in character, dealing in a most thorough and comprehensive manner with the geographical and historical features of the country and also with the main characteristics of its commerce, government and education.

The next lecture will be on Belgium and will be given by the Rev. W. L. Bradley, B.A., of Clive.

Allan Graull, of the Lacombe Securities, of Guelph, the owners and promoters of the Fairview sub-division on the west of the town, last week lost the appeal against the assessment of the Town of Lacombe. This case has been in the courts for a year. As a starter, Mr. Graull appealed from the decision of Judge Less that the assessment was all right; this case he lost. Not being satisfied, he appealed to the high court, and last week lost this appeal also. He will also pay the costs of the appeal, which with the taxes now run

up in the thousands of dollars. Messrs. Macdonald & McBride handled the case for the Town of Lacombe.

A Gift for the Young Wife

Give her a cut glass water set and watch her eyes fairly glow with pleasure.

Each piece is deeply hand cut from clear heavy crystal and flawlessly finished. The pattern is new and wonderfully pretty.

The set includes 3 pint pitchers, six tumblers, and a 12 inch mirror plate.

Our stock is limited and will not last long at the price we are asking—only \$12.50.

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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

See Our New Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits. Goods, Style, Finish and Price Right

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D. CAMERON

Items of Interest Locally

Stanley Paffer, son of W. F. Paffer, M. P. P., is one of the first Lacombe boys to enlist for the second Canadian contingent. Stanley says he would like to have a number of his Lacombe chums go with him.

Chicken supper, under the auspices of the Methodist church on Monday evening, Oct. 26. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock in the large double store, Dolmage street, adjoining the Scott Fruit Company. The supper will be a well

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, November 4th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated at Edmonton, 15th October, 1914.

J. D. HUNE,
Deputy Attorney General.

All kinds of smithing done promptly. Reduced rates on Horse Shoeing and all general work. All work guaranteed.

We cater to the Farmers' trade

Opposite Great West Feed Barn, Matthias Street